

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XLIX.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

NO. 57

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

Published Daily and Weekly by
Kelley & Webster

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily one year, by mail, \$6.00
Daily six months, " " 3.00
Daily, by Carrier per week, 15
Weekly, one year, by mail, 2.00
Weekly, six months, " " 1.00

The Daily, containing the latest telegraphic news, is published every day except Sunday. The Weekly is published on Saturday.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of
Trains at Reno.

ARRIVES	TRAIN.	DEPARTS
8:30 p. m.	SOUTHERN PACIFIC.	8:45 p. m.
8:30 a. m.	No. 1, Eastbound Express.	8:45 a. m.
8:40 a. m.	No. 2, Eastbound fast mail.	8:50 a. m.
8:40 a. m.	No. 3, Westbound Express.	8:50 a. m.
8:40 p. m.	No. 4, Westbound fast mail.	8:50 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	VIOLIN & THROCK.	9:15 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	No. 1, Virginia Express.	9:15 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	No. 2, San Fran. Express.	9:15 p. m.
11:40 a. m.	No. 3, Local Passenger.	1:35 p. m.
1:15 p. m.	No. 4, Local Passenger.	1:35 p. m.
1:15 p. m.	Express and Freight.	8:40 a. m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of
Mails at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVES	CLOSES.
San Francisco, Sacra-	8:15 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
mento and all points	8:15 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
California and Oregon	8:15 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Oregon, all Eastern points	8:15 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Carson, Virginia and all	8:15 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Southern points	8:15 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Susanville and all points	8:15 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
North	8:15 p. m.	8:30 p. m.

Buffalo Meadows and Sheephead mail
arrives every Thursday at 4:15 P. M. and close
every Friday at 8:00 A. M.

A T. looked pouch from Virginia and
Carson arrives at 11:45 A. M.; mail for same
places at 1:30 P. M.

Postoffice Hours:
From 8:00 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays from 9 to
10 A. M.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertise-
ments not exceeding six lines inserted in this
column at 50 cents per week.

Dairy Ranch for Sale.
About three miles from Reno, 240 acres,
with good improvements. Terms reasonable.
Apply to J. B. WILLIAMS,
12-5w1 Virginia Street.

Lost or Strayed.
A small bay mare pony with star in fore-
head; very gentle. Any reasonable expense
or damage will be paid on return to
Deedl W. G. R. HOLCOMBE.

Ranch for Sale.
A ranch with 680 acres, mostly enclosed,
one mile from Carson.
MRS. JOHN P. SWEENEY,
5 1st St. Carson City.

BECKWITH HOTEL,

PLUMAS COUNTY, CAL.

Murra & Lafranchini, Props.

First-Class Accommodations For Families

Fine Wines and Brandies, Claret and
White Wine

50 Cents per Gallon.

Low rate given at Wholesale

Also Fine Sherry and Port Wine

Winery and Distillery at Gilroy
P. O. Box 23, GILROY Cal

NEW RIVERSIDE HACK & TRANSFER CO.

X — M'GINNIS
X — BROTHERS,
X — PROPRIETORS

HACKS AND BUSES AT ALL
HOURS OF THE DAY
AND NIGHT.

- Rates Reasonable -

Orders left at S. J. Hodgkinson's
Drug Store.

Telephone at Riverside Hotel or
Stable. 11-19

TRUCKEE MARKET

SAUER & GROB, Proprietors.

Dealers in Meats of All Kinds.

Finest of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal

LAMB IN SEASON:

Sauces of all kinds a specialty.
Virginia Street, Reno, Nev. Jan 1st

THE NAVAL CHAPLAIN.

His Official Station and Duties in Time of
Battle.

The chaplain's official station in most
ship ceremonies and in time of battle is
at the sick bay, where lie the sick. Dis-
cipline and fresh air are wonderful pre-
servatives of health, and a chaplain's
duties to the sick in times of peace are
very light. At naval hospitals, however,
whither are brought from the ships the
very sick and the seriously wounded, a
chaplain finds ample field for the exer-
cise of that tender sympathy which
wins souls to God and for the minister-
ing of the consolations of religion. It is
also the duty of the chaplain to assist
at naval burials. The regulations re-
quire that Christian burial be provided
for all men who die in the service. If
possible, the body is interred with the
rites of the church to which the de-
ceased had belonged. When this sad duty is
required at sea, the ship is hoisted to
the flag displayed at half mast and the of-
ficers and men are mustered on deck to
pay their last tribute to the departed.

The funeral services follow, and the
body is then consigned to the deep. A
guard of honor fires three volleys over
the watery grave and the bugler sounds
the last "taps"—sad, mournful notes of
the bugle which tell of the hour of
sleep. If the death occur at a hospital,
an escort and a guard of honor from the
ship to which the deceased had been at-
tached accompany the funeral cortege
to the grave. As the procession enters
the cemetery the bugler precedes, fol-
lowed by the chaplain. This spectacle is
always impressive. It naturally sug-
gests the prayer that angels, led by the
angel guardian, may bear the soul of
the deceased before the throne of God
as friends bear the body to the grave;
that the angel at the judgment seat
may proclaim welcome, joy and glad-
ness as the bugler at the grave recalls
loss, sadness and regret.—Donahoe's
Magazine.

LOVE ALONE IS MONARCH.

Love is a mighty monarch
Whom all that live obey.
All people of all nations
Are brought beneath his sway.
The earth is his dominion.
We are his subjects all.
While there are youths and maidens
His empire shall not fall.

Though men at times may scorn him
And laugh at love, the hour
Shall come when they will own him
And yield them to his power.
So have I found since Nellie
Smiled on me, for her eyes,
Two powerful loadstars, hold me
To love a willing prize.

Though I could break the bondage
In which my days are passed,
I would prefer such slavery
As this should ever last.
I bow a loyal subject
Before a power unseen,
For love, I know, is monarch,
And Nellie is his queen.

But when before the altar
Her hand is given to me
Will I then be the master
And she my subject be?
No, neither! Marriage gives us
All rights in equal parts,
For love alone is monarch
And rules us from our hearts.
—New York Ledger.

Stagnation.

Stagnation is more dangerous than
revolution, but sudden change means a
house on sand. Action and reaction is
the miserable seesaw of our child world.
If these extreme men had their way, the
end of the century would be plunged in
blood, a universal French revolution.
What we have to bear in mind is that,
even in a republic, there must be a
guiding hand; men of education, ex-
perience, weight and wisdom must con-
tinue to come forward. They who will
not be ruled by the rudder will in the
end be ruled by the rock.—Tennyson.

Liquefied air can now be ordered by
the dozen bottles in Munich, but just
what it can be used for in a general
way is in doubt. It is so cold that it
blisters the skin at a touch, but its ex-
cess of oxygen is a valuable feature. At
present chemists are the only customers
for it.

TREATMENT

FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of
the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time
offered on trial without expense to any
honest man. Not a dollar to be paid
in advance. Cure Effects of Errors
or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood
Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and
Strengthen Weak Underdeveloped Portions
of Body. Absolutely Unfailing Home
Treatment. No O. V. O. or other salu-
ment. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

ROSENTHAL & ARMANKO.

Dealers In

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TOBACCOS,
PIPES,
NOTIONS,
TOILET ARTICLES

NEAT CLUB ROOMS ATTACHED

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THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

WORLD-WIDE CIRCULATION.

Twenty Pages; Weekly; Illustrated.

INDISPENSABLE TO MINING MEN.

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR, POSTPAID.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE.

MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS,

220 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



A healthy woman will always
find Love, Health
and Beauty are
twins that do not
have to seek far
or long to find
Cupid. It is the
woman who suf-
fers from ill-health
as a result of weak-
ness and disease
of the distinctly
feminine organ-
ism, who leads a
loveless and child-
less life. It is
in every woman's
power to be healthy and consequently at-
tractive. The main-spring of woman's na-
ture is in her distinctly womanly self.
When she suffers in that part of her organ-
ism, she suffers in every part and fiber of
her body, and her suffering is pictured in
her face, and reflected in her disposition
and temper.

It is easy for a woman to be well and
strong in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Fa-
vorite Prescription acts directly upon the
important and delicate organs that consti-
tute womanhood. It makes them strong
and healthy. It allays inflammation, heals
ulceration, soothes pain and gives the tor-
tured nerves rest and tone. It prepares for
wifehood and motherhood. Taken during
the expectant period it banishes the usual
discomforts, makes the coming of baby
easy and painless, and insures the health
of the newborn. Thousands of women
have said so. All good druggists sell it.

"Please accept my thanks," writes Mrs. Maud
Pearce, of Stoughton, Fairfield Co., Ohio, "for
the good your medicines have done me. I truly
believe that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
saved my life. It is a sure and certain cure for
'female troubles.' I am having perfect health.
Nothing did me any good until I heard of your
very good health pleases me and pleases my hus-
band. Every invalid lady should take Doctor
Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Med-
ical Discovery.'"

One line in a good, practical, home med-
ical book will sometimes save a life. Dr.
Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is
the best book of that description published.
Over a million women own copies and
thousands of them have written testifying
to its great value. A new edition is ready
and will be given away FREE. If you want
a paper-covered copy, send a one-cent
stamp, to cover the cost of mailing only, to
World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Buffalo, N. Y. For cloth binding, 3 stamps.

One line in a good, practical, home med-
ical book will sometimes save a life. Dr.
Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is
the best book of that description published.
Over a million women own copies and
thousands of them have written testifying
to its great value. A new edition is ready
and will be given away FREE. If you want
a paper-covered copy, send a one-cent
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World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Buffalo, N. Y. For cloth binding, 3 stamps.

DIXON BROTHERS

THE LEADING BUTCHERS OF RENO.

Meats of All Kinds at Wholesale and Retail.

The Finest Beef, Mutton, Pork, Veal, Sausage

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO HAM, BACON AND DRIED BEEF

Bologna, Bloodwurst, Liverwurst, Weinerwurst and Headcheese.

SHOP—Corner Commercial Row and Sierra Street, Reno.
Fancy Meats of all kinds put up in the Finest Style of the Art and deliv-
ered to all parts of the city free of charge.

STEAM BEER.

ON DRAUGHT OR BY THE KEG

...PARRY BROTHERS..

Sole Agents and Bottlers of
the Celebrated

John Wieland Beer

Have just received a large quantity of Steam Beer
which they can supply at reasonable prices
in quantities to suit.

Your Patronage is Respectfully Solicited

The Steam Beer Is On Draught In Nearly All Places.

S. J. Hodgkinson.

DRUGGIST.

Reno - Nevada.

Prescriptions a specialty.

LOOK!

At Some of My Prices.

Men's Nobby Suits	\$4 00 and upwards
Men's Suits to Order	15 00 "
Men's Fine Ulsters	3 30 "
Men's Fine Shoes	1 20 "
Boys' Knee Pants	25 "
Hats	50 "
Men's Fine Underwear, per suit	50 "
Men's and Boys' Fine Overshirts	50 "
Men's Fine Overcoats	6 00 "
Men's Fine Wool Sweaters	1 50 "
Boys' School Shoes, per pair	1 00 "
Children's Brown Cheviot Reester Suits, ages 4 to 7, inclusive	1 25 "
Men's Fancy Fine Worsteds Suits, only	6 00 "

I also carry a full line of Children's Fancy Suits.

Also Trunks and Valises.

DON'T FAIL TO GIVE ME A CALL.

H. LETER,

Commercial Row.

The Bon Ton Tailor.

RENO BOTTLING WORKS

Patst Brewing Company
OF MILWAUKEE.

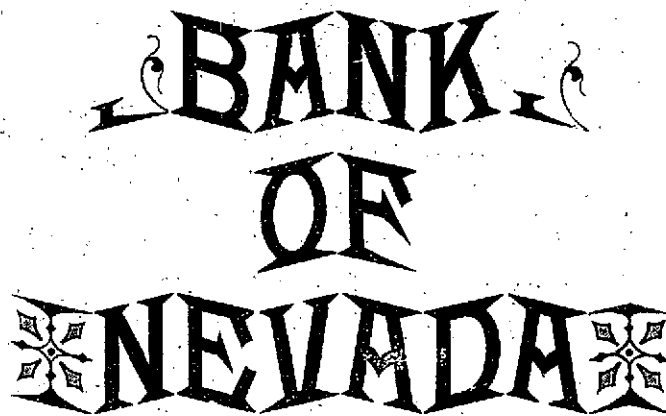
THE FINEST BEER ON THE MARKET

Also Agents for the celebrated Patst Malt Extract, the only extract
that gained 100 points of perfection at the
Columbian Exposition.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

For Family Use or Medicinal Purposes a Specialty.

MULLER & STUMPF



—Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada.—

DIRECTORS—Daniel Meyer of San Francisco; Harry A. Brown,
A. G. Fletcher, J. N. Evans, G. F. Terrill, Meritt Schell and J. L. Far-
nigan of Reno.

Subscribed Capital - - - \$ 300,000
Paid Up Capital - - - 150,000.
Surplus - - - 77,000.

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, and Individuals received on favorable
terms.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Buy and sell exchange on all the principal cities of the United States
Canada, Europe, Asia and Africa

Messrs. Schoelme & Osburn are Resident Agents for twenty-eight Fire In-
surance Companies, the total assets of which are \$217,640,081.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent, prices according to size varying from \$8 to 12
per annum.

GEO. F. TURRITTIN, President
MORITZ SCHEELINE, Vice President
R. S. OSBURN, Cashier

WASHOE COUNTY BANK

Capital Paid In, - - - \$200,000

RENO NEVADA.

(Succeeding to the business of the First National Bank
of Reno, Nevada.)

Accounts of Banks, Corporations and Individuals Received
on Favorable Terms.

TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

Issued bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum.

We buy and sell exchange on New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and other
points in the United States; also on London, Paris, Berlin, Genoa, Baltimore,
Copenhagen, Stockholm, and other cities in Europe.

W. O. H. MARTIN, President
GEO. W. MATES, Vice President
M. E. WARD, Second Vice President
C. T. BENDER, Cashier
G. H. TAYLOR, Assistant Cashier

M. NATHAN'S

PRICE LIST

for Fall and Winter Trade.

Men's Heavy Ulsters from	\$ 6 00 upwards
Men's Black Beaver Overcoats from	7 00 "
Men's Blue Beaver Overcoats from	7 50 "
Boys' and Children's Overcoats from	2 50 "
Men's Black Clay Worsteds Suits from	9 00 "
Men's Black Clay Worsteds Frock Suits from	13 50 "
Men's All Wool Suits from	5 50 "
Youths' All Wool Suits from	5 00 "
Boys' All Wool Suits from	1 50 "
Men's White Shirts	90 each
Men's Linen Collars	12 1/2 "
Men's Overalls (heavy)	50 "

A full line of San Jose Woolen Mills Blankets and
Flannel Goods.

A large line of Buckingham & Hecht Boots and shoes.
Call and see me and be convinced that my prices are
the lowest in Reno.

M. NATHAN,
Pioneer Clothing House,
Virginia St. Reno Nev

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE 230
to 254 Temple Court, New York City.
E. K. Agent.

OPPOSING MCKENNA FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

The Oregon judiciary, State and Federal, as well as prominent members of the bar, protest against the appointment of Attorney General McKenna to the seat on the Supreme Bench vacated by Justice Field. Those who object to McKenna charge him with incompetency, one Federal Judge accuses him of being ignorant of law and grammar.

What effect, if any, these protestations will have on the appointing power remains to be seen. The California bar may send a counter petition to Washington favoring McKenna, as they have some local pride in his appointment. Everybody recognizes the fact that as Attorney General Mr. McKenna has not distinguished himself. His opinion on that clause of the new tariff act relating to the transportation of goods in bond through the United States to Canada is not as clear as it might be and as it should be. Then his backing and filling on the sale of the Union Pacific indicates very clearly that he has not that decision of character that the public has a right to expect in a Justice of the Court of last resort.

But besides all this there seems to have been some bargaining between the Administration and Judge McKenna at the time he was given a place in President McKinley's Cabinet. It was publicly stated and not denied that he accepted the Attorney Generalship with the understanding that when Justice Field resigned he (McKenna) was to be appointed to fill the vacancy. Political deals of that character involving the Justices of the Court of last resort are in the highest degree reprehensible and should not be countenanced by any party. If there be no Republicans among the lawyers of the Pacific Coast qualified for the exalted position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States surely none but the most rabid and hide-bound partisans will find fault with President McKinley for going outside his party to find a man who will add lustre to the Supreme Bench instead of disgracing it. President Lincoln in the heat of the war did not hesitate to select a Democrat for Justice of the Supreme Court, because that Democrat had a clearer judicial mind than any Republican then in the Golden State.

BREVITIES.

Ed. Black returned from California last evening.

Bamboo furniture is all the rage for Christmas presents.

N. A. Hummel of the Dispatch was a visitor to Reno last evening.

Commissioner Frazier is in town attending a meeting of the board.

State School Superintendent Cutting visited Reno yesterday on educational matters.

Mrs. Dean was thrown from a buggy during a runaway yesterday, but not seriously injured.

A pretty window filled with pretty pictures and pretty frames at the Porteous Decorative Co.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Smith and M. Scheline were passengers for Eureka yesterday morning.

W. H. A. Pike and R. H. Cowies of Wadsworth were here yesterday on jury duty and paying taxes.

T. W. Boalt left for Stockton last night, where he will take charge of Dr. Clark's Private Insane Asylum.

S. Jacobs has a splendid line of overcoats, sweaters, rubber goods and winter suits at bed-rock prices.

Henry Riter is serving all of the latest hot and fancy drinks, as well as hot tamales and hot lunches.

There was a smashup out on the N. C. O. road yesterday. No one was injured and the damage was small.

Upon home-made tamales, the cleanest and best in the market, at H. J. Thyes' from 11 o'clock A. M. till midnight.

Panels to paint on furnished in Persian green and gold frames are the latest. See them at the Porteous Decorative Co.

Geo. Deacoff, who has had charge of Mr. Newland's property for some time, left for Watsonville last evening, where he will reside.

Newt Bakless and Matt Parrott returned from a deer hunt Saturday night. They brought in five fine deer from the Fort Sage country.

Remember Miss Gibbs carries a stock of millinery goods second to none. Elegant tips, fancy feathers, ornaments and trimmings of all descriptions. 2c

Special sale of bamboo furniture for to-day only as an introduction. Tables, 55 cent bric-a-brac, book cases, shelving cases, tea tables, foot-stools at comparatively low prices. Call at the new bamboo store in JOURNAL building.

A new feature of "society journalism" in Kansas is the publication, along with the list of wedding presents, of a list of the young men who have been refused by the bride. This is probably done on the theory that in such affairs a list of the saved, as well as of the fatalities, is legitimate news.

President's Message—Continued.

ductive resources of the country are without title to the land they occupy and have no voice whatever in the government either of the nation or tribes. Thousands of their children, who were born in the Territory, are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nation are closed against them and the education they get is by private teachers. No provision for the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribes or government.

The Secretary of the Interior reports that leading Indians have absorbed great tracts of land to the exclusion of the common people and thereby an aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people. It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the Territory and the exclusive condition contained in treaties with these nations have almost become impossible of execution, had it been possible for the tribes to secure each individual in his full enjoyment in common with others for common property for the nation. Friends of the Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition. By section 16 of the Act of March 3, 1893, the President was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Chickasaws, Choctaws and Creek and nations, commonly known as the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. Briefly, the purpose of the negotiations were the extinguishment of the tribal title to any lands within that Territory now held by any and all such nations or tribes, either by concession of the same or some part thereof to the United States, or by all of them, or by the division of the same in the several amounts of such nations, as that a title, or by such other method as may be agreed upon by the several nations or tribes aforesaid, or each of them with the United States with the consent of the said nations of the Indians so far as may be necessary, requisite and secure to enable the ultimate creation of a State or States of the Union which shall embrace the lands within said Indian tribe.

The Committee met with much opposition. The Indians were very slow to act and those in control manifested a decided disinclination to meet with favor plans submitted to them. A little more than three years ago the committee effected an agreement with the Choctaws alone. The Chickasaws have refused to agree to its terms and as they have a common interest with the Choctaws in the lands of said nations the agreement with the latter nation could not have been with the consent of the former. April 23, 1897, the committee effected an agreement with both tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the respective tribes or nations or parties thereto, and only requires ratification by Congress to make it binding.

On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Creek nation, but it is understood that the national council refused to ratify the same.

Negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokees, the most popular of the five civilized tribes, and with the Seminoles, the smallest in point of numbers and territory.

The provision in the Indian Appropriation act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the committee to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the civilized tribes.

The committee is at present engaged in this work among the tribes and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and including the 30th of the present month.

Should the agreement between the Choctaws and the Chickasaws be ratified by Congress and should the other tribes fail to make any agreement with the committee then it will be necessary that some legislation shall be had by Congress, which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the whites who have settled upon these lands by invitation of the tribes. Honorable Henry L. Dawes, Chairman of the committee, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior under date of October 11, 1897, says:

"Individual ownership is in direct opposition, absolutely essential to any permanent improvement in present conditions and the lack of it is the root of nearly all the evils which have so grievously afflicted these people. Allotment by agreement is the only possible method, unless the U. S. Circuit Courts are clothed with the authority to appropriate the lands among the Indians for whose use it was originally granted."

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior that there can be no cure for the evils engaged by the operation of these great trusts, excepting by their resumption by the Government which created them.

QUARANTINE LAWS.

The recent yellow fever in a number of towns throughout the South has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount.

The Secretary of the Treasury in that portion of his report relating to the operation of the Marine Hospital Service, calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws, and recommends amendments thereto which will give the Treasury Department the required authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries and in times of emergency like that of the past summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restrictions of commerce. I concur in his recommendation.

In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever, the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, has been obvious and to this end a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that Congress authorize the appointment of a committee by the President to consist of four ex-

CHRISTMAS AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN SUNDERLAND'S

MAMMOTH DEPARTMENT STORE.

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

Men and Boy's Clothing.

Men's Ulsters from \$5 to \$15

Black Cheviot Suits @ \$5

Plaid and Check " \$6 to \$10

Chincilla Pea Jackets and vests @ 7 50

MENS UNDERWEAR

Fleeced lined from \$1 to 3

Vicuna Suits @ 2 50

Egyptian ribbed suits 1



FANCY SHIRTS.

WOOLEN SHIRTS.

CUFFS

COLLARS

Tailoring Department



Boy's Ulsters @ \$4 to \$10

Suits, three pieces Junior " 3

100 double breasted boy's suits " \$1 25

Childs cape Overcoats " 2 50

Reefers " \$4 4 1/2 5 00

All Wool Sweaters from \$1 50 to 5 50

Neckwear,

Cravats,

Ties.

Hats

Caps

Men's Fine Over-

coats from \$12 to 25.



Men's suits made to order from \$18 to 25. Good fit guaranteed.

Fine line of men's McIntoshes from \$4 to 12,

Ladies' and children's Alaska Seal Laced shoes.

Full line of Laird, Schrober & Co's. Fine Shoes.

Rubbers in all Styles. Children's School shoes.

Men's heavy walking shoes, boys school shoes, boy's boots.

Rubber and Gum boots for men and boy's



ports, one to be elected from the medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service, one to be appointed from Civil Life, one from the Medical Officers, one of the Army and one from the medical officers of the Navy.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Union Pacific Railway, mainly sold under the decree of the U. S. Court for the district of Nebraska on the first and second of November, this year. The amount due the Government consisted of the principal bonds, \$27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$3,211,711 75, making the total indebtedness \$30,448,223 75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of Government, principal and interest. The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the Government holds a second mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the Government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific to the Government, \$13,189, was the principal of the subsidizing bonds \$6,308,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest \$6,826,690 33, making a total of \$12,929,690 33.

The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4th, for the purpose of securing the most public notice of the event of the postponement until December 16th as advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price of the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the Government the sum of \$2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs, and charges. If no other or better bid is made this sum is all that the Government will receive on its claim of nearly \$12,000,000.

The Government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or another bid higher than the maximum amount herein stated. The question presented therefore is whether the Government shall under the authority given it under the act of March 17, 1895, purchase or redeem in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire claim. To qualify the Government to bid at the sale will require a deposit of \$300,000 as follows: To Government cause \$500,000, in each of the first mortgage causes \$200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payments at the sale are as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid a sum which with the amount already deposited shall equal 15 per cent of the bid; the balance in installments of 25 per cent, thirty, forty and fifty days after the confirmation of the sale.

The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the Government on the 30th of July, 1897, principal and interest amounted to \$7,281,048 11. The Government, therefore, should it become the highest bidder, will have to pay the amount of the first mortgage lien. I believe that under the act of 1887 it has the authority to do this and in the absence of any action by Congress, I shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary deposit as required by the courts to qualify as a bidder and to bid at the sale a sum which will at least equal the principal of the debt due to the Government; but suggest in order to remove all controversy that an amendment of the law be immediately passed explicitly giving such powers and appropriating in general terms until the sum is sufficient as heretofore.

In doing so I present such a matter as the Government becoming the probable owner of railroad property which it must conduct and operate. I feel constrained to lay before Congress these facts for its consideration that it might act before the consummation of sale. It is clear to my mind that the Government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half the amount of its debt, principal and interest. The Government rather than accept less than its claim should become a bidder and thereby the owner of the property, and I submit this to Congress for action.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The library provision provided for by the act of Congress, approved April 17, 1896, has been complete and open to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that through the foresight and manifestation of Congress the Nation possesses this noble treasury house of knowledge. It is earnestly to be hoped that, having done so much toward the cause of education, Congress will continue to develop the library in every phase of research to the end that it may not be only one of the most magnificent but aiming to be the richest and most beneficial in the world.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The important branch of our Government known as the Civil Service, the practical improvement of which has long been a subject of earnest discussion has of late years received increased Legislation and Executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed on a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement to deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examination for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical, and a distinct advance has been made by the Government before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demanded, or removal of officials in a Navy Department. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard without, in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and dead wood and keeping every employe keenly alert to the fact that security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service. Much, of course, still remains to be accomplished before the system can be made reasonably perfect for our needs. There are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and other unclassified service which ought to be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in classified service, or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has satisfied the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it. I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the Government with which Congress will have to deal. They are fully discussed in the reports of the Department all of which I invite your earnest attention.

The estimates of the expenses of the Government bills in the department will have your careful scrutiny. While Congress may find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the Government, it should not encourage their interest. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the Government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within reach of the Government and avoid it.

WM. MCKINLEY.

Clothing! Clothing!

John Henderson, representing the great clothing and merchant tailoring houses of Wanamaker & Brown of Philadelphia, and Hart & Oberndorf of Chicago, will be at the Palace Hotel for a few days with an immense variety of samples, which the public is invited to call and examine.

LADIES' ATTENTION.

Wanamaker & Brown have added a Ladies' and Misses' Tailoring Department to their business. A splendid variety of tailor made suits, cloaks and capes can be seen at the Palace Hotel. Please call and examine same; perfect satisfaction guaranteed. A very large variety of boys' clothing. Dec 7/97

Holiday Goods

Are being shown in our cases. Dainty toilet articles in the most useful materials, made in the best manner. We make a specialty of cut glass bottles filled with dainty perfumes. Lowest prices at



Wm. Pinniger's Pharmacy

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COUNTRY ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

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One Price Cash Grocery Store

Has now on Hand About

700 CORDS OF PINE WOOD

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Tobacco, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries. No need to send away for goods. Cash trade, solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The President Touches Upon Important Matters In His Message.

The Currency Question Considered to be Next to the Tariff in Importance and Alaskan Matters Require Immediate Attention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A noon today the first regular session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was launched simultaneously at both ends of the Capitol. Speaker Reed in the House and Vice President Hobart in the Senate, called to order the bodies over which they preside.

SENATE.
The Senators gave the closest attention to the reading of the message. That part of it which dealt with the Cuban question and outlined the policy of the administration, was listened to with particular attention.

HOUSE.
The House of Representatives was filled long before the arrival of the hour of noon. The surrounding corridors were filled with a jostling, moving crowd and before 11 o'clock the encircling galleries that overlook the floor were black with people.
The message was listened to with earnestness and probably the portions dealing with the question of revising legislation, and with our attitude toward Cuba. The President's utterances on both subjects seemed to impress the members, but there was no demonstration of any kind until the conclusion, when the Republican members joined in a sharp rally of applause.

THE MESSAGE.
To the Senate and House of Representatives. It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth Congress assembled in regular session at the seat of government, with many of whose Senators and Representatives I have been associated with in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying congratulation, and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken.
A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen to whatever party he belongs, or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of Congress which closed during July last, enacted important legislation, and while its full effects have not yet been realized, with that already accomplished, it assures us of its timeliness and wisdom.
To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

CURRENCY QUESTION.
Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of Congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency. The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operation of the government since 1866. On the thirtieth day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$728,868,447.41. On the first of January, 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to \$443,889,485.88. Of our interest bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest bearing debt of the government was \$2,332,231,205. On the first day of July, 1893, this sum had been reduced to \$585,037,100. The interest bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December, 1887, was \$847,365,620. The government money now outstanding (December 1st) consists of \$346,681,016 of United States notes, \$108,793,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1890, \$384,963,504 of silver certificates and \$61,280,761 of standard silver dollars.
With the great resources of the government and with the time honored example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous

to the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war until 1893, makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our ability or soundness, while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish Congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing to its fulfillment.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money, that is, keeping them at par with gold. We surely cannot longer be heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit. It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government, by solemn enactment, has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold but the government. The banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can, with certainty, get gold, is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The government, without any fixed gold revenue, is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which, under the authority now given it, will continue to do so.

The law which requires the government, after redeeming its notes to pay them out again as current funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt.

With our revenues equal to our expense, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds. But if the gold reserve falls below \$100,000,000, how will it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing law? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reached the point of danger, issue more bonds and supply the needed gold, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is at hand and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued then Congress should give the Secretary of the Treasury power to sell bonds at long or short periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law.

I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United

States notes—a non-interest bearing debt. Surely, it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt.

In my view it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved of the business of providing for all the gold required for exchanges and exports. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of the gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government, and the size of the gold reserve in the treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or security. This ought to be stopped.

If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government, we may feel no immediate embarrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present menacing us as long as the existing system continues. And, besides, it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquility that the government must prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid, without serious consequences, the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question.

The Secretary of the Treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing threatened recurrence of a debted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration.

I concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one half one per cent per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of National Bank notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upward. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of Congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

The most important problem with which this Government is now called upon to deal, pertaining to its foreign relations concerning its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this Government at various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest, growing discontent, an effort toward the larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control, of organized resistance to the mother country, of depression after distress and warfare, and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the Western Continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.
Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition without more will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict as theretofore actually possessed or affect the relation of either party to other States. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motives. It announces a domestic law of neutrality in the declaring states. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral government in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisdiction of the proclamation that they violate those rigorous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequence. The right of visit and search of the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prizes under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according to equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports disfavor would be imposed on both, but nominally equal would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and claiming the ports of Cuba her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island, but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their domain could not hope to create a parallel; while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be impossible, obligations of international neutrality we would perform assume.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea, and appease by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States

no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war.

For these reasons, I regard the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents as now unwise and therefore inadmissible. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the Executive will take it.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new Government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the efforts in the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insurrection problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans "to the horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or encumbering in misery;" that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of time and these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self-controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

The first acts of the new Government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extortion that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new military commander a broad clemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish army, it is asserted, is to be used, not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peace for the agricultural pursuits and productive and industries. That part of the methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted and that ruin without coercion must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency.

Decrees in anticipation of the fore-shadowed reforms have already been promulgated. The full text of these decrees has not been received, but as furnished in a telegraphic summary from our Minister are:
All civil and electorate rights of Peninsular Spaniards are, in virtue of existing Constitution Assembly, forthwith extended to Colonial Spaniards. A scheme of autonomy has been proclaimed by decree, to become effective upon ratification by the Cortes. It creates a Cuban Parliament, which, with the insurgents' executive power can consider and vote upon all subjects affecting local order and interests, possessing unlimited powers save of state, war and the navy, as to which the Governor acts by his own authority as the delegate of the central government. This Parliament receives the oath of the Governor to preserve faithfully the liberty for the colony and the colonial secretaries are responsible. It has the right to propose to the central government through the Governor General modification of the law and initiate new projects of law or order of the measure in the colony.

Not a single American citizen is under arrest in Cuba of whom this government has any knowledge. The near future will demonstrate whether the indisputable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests involved in the war of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes annexation will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the precedent to have confined to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Sure of the right, keeping free from all officers, actuated only by pure and upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful actions a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. It shall hereafter be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity, to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world.

HAWAIIAN MATTERS.
By a special message dated the 18th day of June last, I laid before the Senate of the United States a treaty signed that day by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, having for its purpose the incorporation of the Hawaiian islands as an integral part of the United States, and under its sovereignty. The Senate having removed the injunction of secrecy to the treaty it is still before that body, and the subject may be properly referred to in this message because the neces-

sary action of Congress to determine by legislation details of the eventual should the fact of annexation be accomplished, as I believe it should be.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long period of discussions through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interests of the United States in the independence of life on the islands and their intimate commercial dependency upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entry of Hawaiian Statehood cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power other than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, before offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of strengthening the ties that bind us to those islands, and be realized by the free will of the Hawaiian State.

That treaty was ratified without amendment by the Senate and the President of Hawaii on the 10th of September last and only awaits the favorable action of this Senate to effect the complete absorption of the islands into the domains of the United States.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of Congress will see to it that avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical condition sell the most just province for self rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation will be accorded to Hawaii.

No less is due to a people, who for nearly five years of demonstration of capability to fulfill the obligations of self government and Statehood, come of their free will to merge their interests in our body politic.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawaii, by reason of the treatment of Japanese immigration to the island under the Hawaiian-Japan Convention of 1888, are in a satisfactory stage of settlement of negotiations. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan least the cessation of Hawaii's national life through annexation, might impair privileges to which Japan honorably laid claim, has given place to the uprightness in the government and in sincerity to its purpose to deal with questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

A subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people is the completion of the way trade between the Atlantic and Pacific known as the Nicaragua Canal. Its utility and value is universally admitted. The Commission appointed under date of July 24th last, "to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the Act approved March 2, 1885, in regard to the proper route, feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua Canal, with a view of making complete plans of the entire works of the canal," is now employed in the undertaking. In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to Congress the report of this committee, making at the same time such further suggestions as may seem advisable.

Under the promise of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international bi-metallic system, I appointed on the 14th day of April, 1897, Hon. Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, Hon. A. H. Stevenson of Illinois and Hon. Ohas. J. Fane of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States. Their efforts to secure the concurrence and co-operation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure the agreement contemplated by the President's mission.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

In order to execute as easily as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 24, 1897, I appointed the Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, a special commissioner plenipotentiary to undertake the negotiation of foreign affairs of the provisions. It is believed by careful exercise of powers conferred by that act some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either relieved or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged with advantages to both contracting parties.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of carrying the trade of the world, if we do not do it now, we should be the laggard. The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The government by every quarter of means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to the surplus products of the farm and the factory.

FUR SEALS.

The efforts which have been made during the two previous years by my predecessors to secure better protection to the fur seals in the North Pacific ocean and Behring sea were renewed at an early date by this administration and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation the Governments of Russia and Japan sent delegates to Washington and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last.

THE NAVY.
The great increase of the navy which has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for naval defense, and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase, to which the country is committed, should for a time take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific Coast capable of docking our largest ships and only one on the Atlantic Coast, and that has, for the last six or seven months, been under repair and therefore incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Pacific Coast, at least one on the Pacific Coast and a floating dock on the Gulf. This is the recommendation of a very competent board appointed to investigate the subject. There should also be ample provision made for powder and projectiles and other munitions of war and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some additions are also necessary to our navy yards for the repair and care of our larger number of vessels. As there are now on the stocks five battleships of the largest class which cannot be completed for a year or two, I concur with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an appropriation authorizing the construction of one battle ship for the Pacific coast, where, at present there is only one in command and one under construction, while on the Atlantic there are three in command and four under construction; and also that several torpedoes be authorized in connection with our system.

ALASKAN MATTERS.

The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of Congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government.

A general system of public surveys has not yet been extended to Alaska and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of Congress extending to Alaska, the mining laws of the United States contained in the reservation that it should not be construed to put in force the general land laws of the country, by an act approved March 3, 1897, authority was given for the entry of lands for townsite purposes and also for the purchase not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres there and thereafter occupied for the purpose of trade and manufacture. The purpose of Congress thus far expressed has been that only such rights should apply to the territory as should be specifically named. It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the President by the act of Congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that territory into two land districts and to appoint registers and surveyors of said land offices and the President was also authorized to appoint a Surveyor General for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority, a Surveyor General and Receiver have been appointed with offices at Sitka. If in the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon Valley. No application has been made for this, and that is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the territory is to be divided.

I concur with the Secretary of war in his suggestions as to the necessity for a military force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. A small force consisting of 25 men with two officers under command of Lieut. Col. Randall, of the 8th Infantry, has been sent to St. Michael to establish a military post.
As it is to the interest of the Government to encourage the development and settlement of the country and its duty to follow its citizens there with benefits of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon Congress the establishment of a system of Government officers for emergency as will enable it to adjust itself to the future areas of Greatest population.

The startling possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon river country, of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving there, are confirmed in such measures as to justify bringing the matter before Congress. Access to that country this winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and vicinity, which are most difficult. However, should these reports of the sufferings of our fellow citizens be further verified every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

INDIAN RESERVATION.
For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian reservation under duty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the five civilized tribes as shown by the last statistics is 45,494 and this number has not materially increased, while the white population is estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000, which by permission of the Indian Government have settled in the territory. The present area of the Indian Territory contains 25,694,564 acres, of which much is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the Territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation, or with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous towns have been built, in which from 500 to 5,000 white people now reside. Valuable residences and business houses have been erected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on in which large sums of money are employed, and yet these people who have invested their capital in this division of pro-

Continued on page 2.